

Schreiber Times Alcohol Survey Supplement

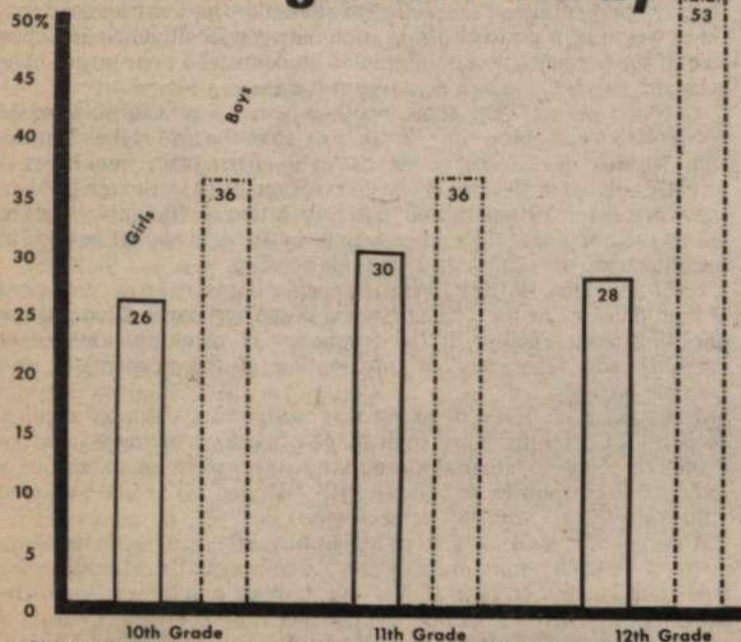
The Schreiber Times

VOLUME 22 NUMBER 11

PAUL D. SCHREIBER HIGH SCHOOL

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1982

Heavy Drinkers Drink During School Day



Shown above are the percentages of boys and girls, grades 10, 11, and 12, at Schreiber who have had a drink during the school day.

Students were asked if they ever had a drink of alcohol during the school day (see Ques. No. 30). The data showed that the percentages of those students who did drink during school increased, but showed no such pattern with respect to frequency of drinking.

Only 5% of those students who drink one drink per sitting during the school day. The percentages increase to 25% for the 2-3 drink range, to 56% for the 4-6 drink range, and to a high of 76% for the 7 or more drink range.

Frequency of intoxication showed a similar increase. Of those students who said they became intoxicated 1-2 times per year, 20% admitted to drinking during school. The percentages increased to 45% for the 1-2 times per month range, to 76% for the 1-2 times per week range, to 94% for the more than twice a week range.

Heavy Drinkers Do Most Damage

The students were asked if while under the influence of alcohol they ever injured themselves or damaged property (see Ques. No. 32 No. 33). In all categories, as the frequency of drinking the amount drunk each sitting and the frequency of intoxication increased so does the percentage of the pool who have injured themselves or damaged property while under the influence of alcohol.

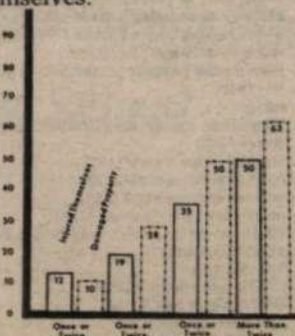
In all categories of students except the total pool of girls, those who drink 2-3 drinks per sitting and those who become intoxicated 1-2 times per year, the students were more likely to damage property than to injure themselves. The differences between sophomores, juniors and seniors who stated that they had damaged property or injured themselves is negligible.

The largest increase in the percentage of those who have

There is no steady increase in percentages of students drinking in school with respect to frequency of drinking. Of those who claimed to drink 1-2 times per year, 7% stated they drank in school. The percentages increased to 25% for the 1-2 times per month range, to 43% for the 1-2 times per week group, but then fell off to 26% for the more than twice a week group.

There is a small increase in the percent of students who said they drank in school as the grade level increased. Thirty percent said they drank in school as the grade level increased. Thirty percent of the sophomore pool, 33% of the junior pool, and 41% of the senior pool admitted to drinking in school. A higher percentage of boys (41%) drank in school than girls (28%). The group which registered the highest percentage of drinking in school was senior boys (53%) whereas senior girls registered the lowest percent (18%).

damaged property or injured themselves was shown by how much a student drinks in one sitting. Of those who drink one drink per sitting, 3 percent claimed to have damaged property or injured themselves. In the 7 or more drink category, 61 percent of the students have damaged property and 42 percent have injured themselves.



(Continued on page 4)

Times Surveys Student Alcohol Habits

A survey on alcohol use was administered to the student body at Schreiber, by The Schreiber Times in cooperation with the school administration and Student Government on Thursday, February 25, 1982. The survey was answered by students during a scheduled one mod homeroom on a day 2. The survey was given to 1120 students, of these the responses of thirty students were omitted, for their answers tended to be extremely inconsistent. The remaining students' responses were then used to calculate several relationships.

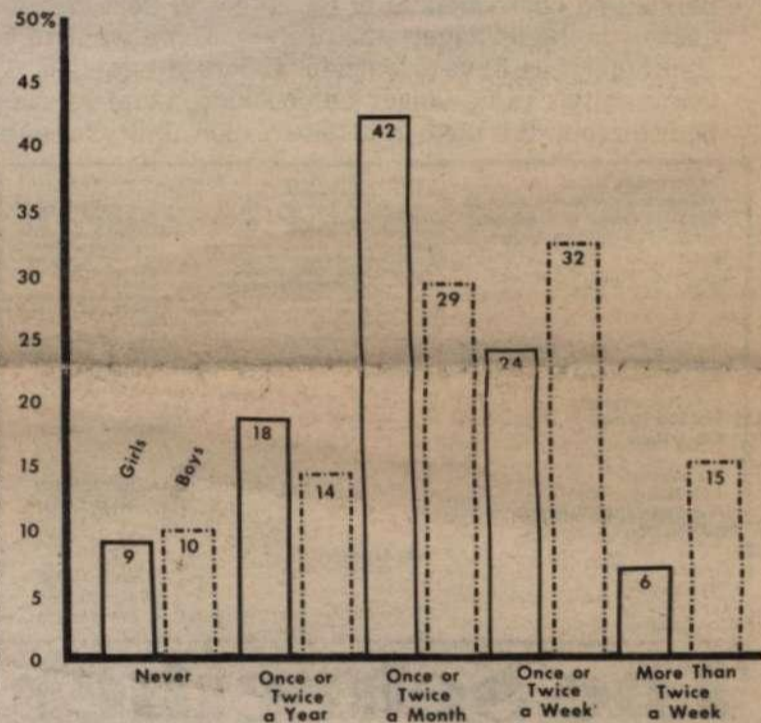
The students were asked questions about the following concerns: personal views, family life, school experience, and alcohol use. The need for a survey of this kind was recognized by the editors of The Schreiber Times shortly after Celebration '81, during which they judged a significant number of students attending school as inebriated. One student required medical assistance having suffered from an acute asthma attack provoked by her alcohol and drug use that day. This incident led the editors to wonder whether traditionally held views such as religious education, health education, and a stable home life really aid in preventing such incidences from occurring. Its ultimate aim was to explore the extent of alcohol usage among the students, and to identify certain factors which might be related to it.

Boys Use More Alcohol Than Girls

Because each student identified his sex and grade, associations between a student's sex and grade and his drinking habits could be made. A student's drinking habits were measured by questions asking how often you used alcohol (frequency), how much you drink at a sitting (quantity), how often you got intoxicated and how often you drank during the school day.

As a general pattern, the same percentages of boys and girls were non-drinkers that is they either never drink or twice a year. (female non-drinkers outpercentaged male non-drinkers only 27 percent to 24 percent). The most popular response among girls was drinking once or twice a month (42 percent), whereas the popular behavior among boys was drinking once or twice a week (32 percent). Although 76 percent of all boys and girls said they drank at least once a month, the majority of the boys comprising this percentage drank at least once a week whereas most of the girls drank at least once a month. In fact, 47 percent of all boys said they drank at least once a week compared to 30 percent of girls. Thirty percent of all girls drinking at least once a week is by no means a small number itself, consider that the girls who drink at least once a week outnumber those who never drink and drink once or twice a year combined. In the last category, 3 or more times a week, more than twice as many boys percentagewise drink 3 or more times a week than do girls.

Students in higher grades had a greater tendency to be heavier alcohol users. For instance, 63 percent of senior boys drank at least once a week, 44 percent of junior boys and 36 percent of sophomore boys. Twice as many percent of juniors got intoxicated at least once a week than sophomores, and three times as many percent of seniors. Among girls, the differences in the drinking habits of different grades were less pronounced. The higher grades were only slightly heavier drinkers than the lower grades. Small associations



Shown above is a graph which illustrates the drinking frequency percentages for boys and girls at Schreiber.

between boys in higher grades mixing other drugs with alcohol more than the lower grades was also observed. Oddly, junior girls outpercentaged senior and sophomore girls in percentages that mixed alcohol with other drugs and in drinking during the school day. Students in higher grades were also more apt to be permitted by their parents to go to a party where alcohol would be served (91 percent of seniors, 80 percent of juniors and 63 percent of sophomores).

Boys and girls were both equally and readily permitted by their parents to go to a party where alcohol would be served (79 percent of boys and 76 percent of girls). Boys' and girls' parents were also equally unaware of how much their children drank. Half the school says that their parents do not know how much they drink. Boys slightly outpercentaged girls in injuring themselves and others while under the influence of alcohol (19 percent to 14 percent). However, more than twice as many percent of boys did property damage while under the influence of alcohol than girls (29 percent to

14 percent). It was also found that one-third of both boys and girls have mixed alcohol with other drugs.

When examining the number of drinks each student had when they drank it was again observed that the girls drank significantly less than the boys. The most popular answer (mode) for girls was 41 percent saying they had 2-3 drinks at a sitting as compared to the boys' mode of 4-6 drinks (27 percent). Twenty-seven percent of all drank 4 or more drinks compared to 48 percent of all boys drinking 4 or more drinks at one sitting, nearly one-half as many. In fact the percentage of boys who said they drank 7 or more drinks is three and a half times as many as the girls who drank 7 or more (21 percent for boys and 6 percent for girls).

The pattern of boys drinking more than girls was also reflected in the question which asked how often you got intoxicated. The boys who got intoxicated at least once a month amounted to 51 percent of their sex whereas 41 percent of all girls got intoxicated at least once a

(Continued on page 3)

Editorial

Students Must Be Responsible For Their Own Actions

One of the most startling disclosures of The Schreiber Times alcohol survey was the strong association between heavy drinking and property damage. Seventy percent of those who reported that they had damaged property while under the influence of alcohol drink at least once a week; 77 percent reported that they have at least 4 drinks when they drink; and 51 percent reported that they become intoxicated at least once a week. In addition, the average drinking score (see explanation opposite) of those who have done property damage was 8.4, while it was 4.8 for those who said they had never done property damage while under the influence of alcohol.

Although students were not asked to differentiate between willful and malicious damage as opposed to accidental damage, it is probably safe to assume that a fair amount of the damage done under the influence of alcohol is vandalism. And so, with the realization that much of the vandalism is the direct result of teenage drinking, we must ask ourselves, who is responsible?

From the data, there appear to be no associations between drinking habits and religious training, having taken health, or parental drinking habits. As a matter of fact, 60 percent of the students polled reported that their parents were unaware of how much they drink.

If parents, clergy, and educators cannot be held accountable for the drinking habits and consequences of teenagers in Port Washington, then who can? The answer is the teenagers themselves. If we want to be an integral part of this community, we have to learn to moderate ourselves. The label given to us by the community can no longer be considered underserved—the facts of this survey bear this out. It is up to us to take responsibility for ourselves and our actions.

Analysis Explained

Associations between two items (e.g. shoe size and intelligence) were calculated in two ways, specifically, using percentages and using correlation coefficients.

Percentages were used in the following way. If one wished to see the relationship between shoe size and intelligence, the percentage of intelligent students with large feet and the percentage of unintelligent students with large feet must be found. If the percentages are equal, there is no relationship between shoe size and intelligence. If the percentage of intelligent students who wear large shoes is larger than the percentage of unintelligent students who wear large shoes, there would be a positive association between intelligence and shoe size. If the percentage of unintelligent students who wear large shoes is larger, there would be a negative association.

Although percentages show whether or not a relationship exists between two variables, they do not truly show the size of the relationship. Neither the difference nor the ratio of the two percentages is directly related to the size of the correlation. Thus, although percentages are easier to understand than correlation coefficients, they are not as meaningful and the correlation coefficients should be used in deciding upon the significance of a relationship.

One application of the correlation coefficient is in the development of the "drinking score". The drinking score was derived from those questions concerned with the frequency of drinking, amount of drinking and frequency of intoxication of the respondent and his/her parents.

A response of never drinking was assigned a value of zero. A response of drinking more than twice a week, drinking 7 or more drinks or being intoxicated more than twice a week was assigned a value of 4. Responses of choices "B", "C", or "D" were assigned values of "1", "2", and "3" respectively.

A respondent's answers were added to yield a minimum drinking score of "0" and a maximum of "12". A respondent's drinking score was then related to that of his/her mother and father. When the scores of the respondent and the parents were correlated (using a complex mathematical process), a coefficient was derived. This coefficient showed the extent of the relationship between respondent drinking and parental drinking.

The coefficient is a number between -1 and 1. A coefficient of 1 indicates a strong positive association, which means the two habits are linked (high respondent drinking is linked to high parental drinking). A coefficient of 0 indicates no association and a coefficient of -1 indicates a strong negative association (high respondent drinking is linked to low parental drinking or vice versa).

When the respondents' scores were correlated with those of their parents, a small positive correlation was found. The only category where a more than slight link was found was with the drinking habits of boys and their mothers.

The same process was used to derive a score for family stability using questions 8-11, 14, 15, 17, and 28. A small positive correlation was found between family life and the drinking habits of boys and girls. Girls had a slightly higher correlation, but not significantly so.

It was also shown that there was a negligible association between having taken Health and mixing alcohol with other drugs. A Schreiber Health education was shown to not be a deterrent to mixing alcohol with other drugs.

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Unsigned editorials represent the views of the majority of the editors. Signed editorials or opinion columns represent the opinion of the author only.
All signed letters to the editor will be considered for publication by the editors provided they are neither libelous nor obscene. Letters which do not exceed 250 words will be printed in their entirety. The Times reserves the right to edit letters over 250 words and to choose a representative sample of letters reflecting the same idea. Under special circumstances, in which we believe a student's physical or mental well being are in jeopardy, we will print an anonymous letter provided that at least two editors know the identity of the author.
The Times encourages the members of the school community to use the letters in the editor columns to express their own opinions. All letters may be given to an editor or placed in Mr. Bocarde's mailbox in the main office.

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Thank You

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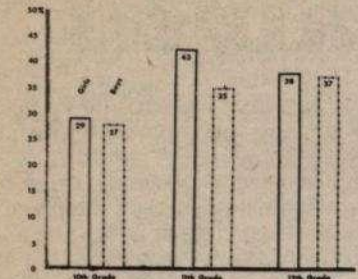
The Schreiber Times Alcohol Survey

(The numbers written beside each response indicate the raw score for that response.)

- What is your sex?
a. Male (574)
b. female (543)
- What grade are you in?
a. 10 (405)
b. 11 (376)
c. 12 (335)
- Have you completed the Schreiber Health course? (If you are now in health, answer "no")
a. yes (445)
b. no (664)
- Are you involved in any of the following extracurricular activities? (You may mark more than one answer)
a. athletics (interscholastic or intramural) (514)
b. Student Government (293)
c. performing arts (146)
d. other clubs and organizations (380)
e. none (308)
- What was your approximate Verbal score on the PSAT exam? (If you cannot remember well enough to answer, leave this blank)
a. 200-325 (22)
b. 326-450 (154)
c. 451-575 (248)
d. 576-700 (122)
e. 701-800 (33)
- For how many years, if any, have you gone weekly Religious School?
a. 0 (321)
b. 1 to 3 years (138)
c. 4 to 6 years (202)
d. 7 to 9 years (313)
e. 10 to 12 years (110)
- How does your family usually feel about going to religious services? (For example: Church, Mass, Temple, etc.)
a. My parents don't go to services and I don't go either (406)
b. Usually my parents go to services but I don't (140)
c. My parents make me go to services (129)
d. I go to services because I choose to go (413)
- Are both of your parents (or the guardians who brought you up) living?
a. yes (1046)
b. no (64)
- Are your parents (or the guardians who brought you up)...
a. living together
b. separated (858)
c. divorced (55)
- With which adult(s) do you live?
a. both mother and father (828)
b. mother (203)
c. father (43)
d. other relative (17)
e. legal guardian (s) (23)
- Have you experienced an upsetting incident in your family within the last year? (For example: death in the family, serious injury, divorce, etc.)
a. yes (371)
b. no (730)
- What is the last level of education completed by your mother?
a. elementary school (48)
b. high school (372)
c. two year college (155)
d. four-year college (313)
e. graduate school (211)
- What is the last level of education completed by your father?
a. elementary school (56)
b. high school (269)
c. two-year college (98)
d. four-year college (343)
e. graduate school (329)
- Which of your parents (or guardians) hold a full or part time job?
a. both father and mother (673)
b. father (348)
c. mother (62)
d. neither father nor mother (21)
- How many days a week do you eat meals with your parents?
a. every day (415)
b. 5 or 6 days a week (330)
c. 3 or 4 days a week (225)
d. 1 or 2 days a week (113)
e. never (38)
- Do you ever drink wine, beer, or any other alcohol at dinner with your parents?
a. yes (511)
b. no (594)
- Do your parents ever quarrel?
a. no (213)
b. about once or twice a year (243)
c. about once or twice a month (324)
d. about once or twice a week (172)
e. more than twice a week (99)
- Would your parents permit you to go to a party where they know alcohol will be served?
a. yes (842)
b. no (243)
- How often, if ever, do you drink wine, beer, or any other alcohol?
a. never (108)
b. once or twice a year (182)
c. once or twice a month (389)
d. once or twice a week (314)
e. more than twice a week (119)
- When you drink, how many drinks do you have?
a. I don't drink (127)
b. one drink (209)
c. two to three drinks (364)
d. four to six drinks (263)
e. 7 or more drinks (153)

(Continued on page 4)

1 Of 3 Students Mix Alcohol With Drugs



The above graph shows the percentage of students in each of the three grades who mix alcohol with other drugs.

The students were asked if they ever mixed alcohol with any other drugs. In all categories as frequency of drinking, quality of drinks, and frequency of intoxication increased so did the percentage of the pool which admitted mixing alcohol with other drugs. A Schreiber health education and the sex of the student were shown to have no bearing on whether or not a student mixed alcohol with other drugs.

As the frequency of drinking increased from 1-2 times a year to more than twice a week, the percentage of the pool which mixes alcohol with other drugs increased from 11 percent to 78

percent. As the quantity of drinks increased from 1 to 7 or more, the percentage who mix alcohol with other drugs increased from 10 percent to 65 percent. As the frequency of intoxication increased from 1-2 times a year to more than twice a week, the percentage of the pool which mixed alcohol with other drugs increased to 25 percent to 80 percent. The group which became intoxicated more than twice a week registered the highest percentage of mixing alcohol with other drugs, 80 percent.

Of those who mixed alcohol with drugs, 45 percent have taken the health course, a supposed education about the dangers of mixing drugs and alcohol.

Thirty-three percent of the boys reported that they had mixed alcohol with other drugs, as did 36 percent of the girls who responded. Grade level showed itself to be more importance with 14 percent of the sophomore students admitting that they had mixed alcohol with other drugs, whereas more juniors and seniors who responded, 47 percent and 50 percent respectively, admitted that they had mixed alcohol and other drugs.

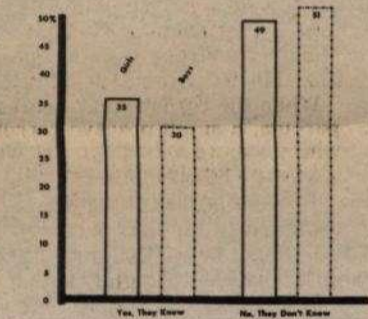
50% Of Parents Unaware Of Students' Alcohol Use

In the analysis of question No. 28, it became evident that the drinking habits of students who believe that their parents are unaware of how much they drink (Group A) are notably different from those students who believe that their parents are aware of how much they drink (Group B).

The Group A students tend to drink more frequently, in greater quantity and perceive themselves to be intoxicated more often than Group B students. This would seem to suggest that students who perceive their relationship with their parents concerning their use of alcohol to be open are more likely to exhibit relative moderation in their use of alcohol.

38% of Group B drink at least weekly, whereas 50% of Group A drink at least once a week. 35% of Group A have 4-6 drinks when they drink as compared to 15% of Group B. Furthermore, 64% of Group A become intoxicated at least once a month as compared to only 36% of Group B.

It was also found that Group B parents were generally more permissive about letting their children go to parties where they knew alcohol would be served than were Group A parents. 85% of Group B parents would let their child go to such a party. Only 78% of Group A parents would do so and only 60% of parents whose children didn't drink



The above graph shows the parents who are and are not aware of their children's drinking.

at all would do so. This suggests that the drinking habits of students who don't drink reflect, at least in part, the wishes of their parents.

Group A students were more likely to drink at school functions, e.g. dances, at small gatherings of friends, or at keg parties than were Group B students. Group B students, 65% of them, were most likely to drink at a family gathering. Group A students, 82% of them, would be likely to drink with a small group of friends, while 78% would drink at a keg party. Only 60% of Group B was likely to drink at a keg party, and only 57% at a small gathering of friends. 17% of Group B were likely to drink at a school function as compared to 23% of Group A. 7% of both Group A and B were likely to drink alone.

58% Have Driven With Intoxicated Driver

Fifty-eight percent of the school said they have been in a car while the driver was under the influence of alcohol. The driver could have been a friend, a brother or sister, a parent or the student himself. The breakdown by grade was 66% of all seniors have been in a car where the driver was under the influence of alcohol, 62% of juniors and 46% of sophomores.

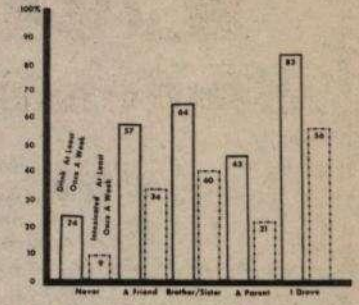
Those who said that they drove under the influence of alcohol, a brother drove or a friend drove were found to be significantly heavier drinkers than those whose parents had driven under the influence of alcohol or had never been in a car while the driver had drunk.

Those students who said they themselves have driven while under the influence of alcohol were the heaviest drinkers, for 83% of them said they drank at least once a week. Compare this with a high school wide average of 38%. Six times as many percent of students who drove after drinking said they got intoxicated at least once a week compared to those who were never in a car with a driver who was under the influence of alcohol (56% to 9%). A large percentage (64%) of those who had been in a car while their brother or sister was driving under the influence of alcohol also said they drank at least once a week and 40% said they had been

in a car while their friend was driving under the influence of alcohol were also heavy users; 57% drank at least once a week and 34% got intoxicated at least once a week. Those students whose parents drove after drinking had the same drinking habits as the school-wide average. This suggests that parents of several different drinking habit children drive after using alcohol.

Another indication of the heavier drinking habits of those who -- have been in a car with a driver who is under the influence of alcohol is that 76% of those who themselves have driven after drinking drank during the school day, as did 62% of those whose brother drove under the influence of alcohol and 54% of those whose friends drove after drinking compared to 40% of those whose parents drove after drinking and 19% of those who were never in a car where the driver was under the influence of alcohol.

Four times as many percent of those who themselves drove after drinking or their brother did, mix alcohol with other drugs than did those who were never in a car while the driver was under the influence of alcohol (69% to 16%). Students whose friends drove after drinking also mixed alcohol with other drugs much more than the school average of 35% with an average of 52%



The above graph shows the percentages of respondents who drink at least once a week and who are intoxicated at least once a week according to with whom (if ever) they have driven with an intoxicated driver.

Students who said they had been in a car where the driver was under the influence of alcohol were prone to injure themselves or others and damage property after while under the influence of alcohol three and four times more than those who were never in a car while the driver was under the influence of alcohol.

There is a definite association between students who accept the behavior of driving while under the influence of alcohol by getting into the car and those who are heavy drinkers. This irresponsibility of these heavy drinkers is also seen by the fact that they are three and four times more apt to cause injury or damage property while under the influence of alcohol.

Uninvolved Students Drink The Most

Students who said they were not involved in any extracurricular activities were found to be the heaviest drinkers. The group that was the second heaviest drinkers was the group that was involved in the Student Government (G.O. members)/ Students who said they were involved in the performing arts and in other clubs and organizations were found to drink significantly less than the others (non-involved, athletes, G.O.)

Forty-nine percent of students who said they were not involved in any extracurricular activities drank at least once a week, nearly half. Forty percent of athletes and G.O. members drank at least once a week. Thirty-five percent of performing arts students drank at least once a week, and thirty percent of students involved in other clubs. Forty-four percent of non-involved students, athletes and G.O. members said they drank at least 4 drinks per sitting compared to 25 percent of performing arts students and other activity students. Among students who were not involved in any activities, twice as

many percent said they got intoxicated 3 or more times a week than athletes (twice as many percent of athletes got intoxicated 3 or more times a week than did performing arts and other club students). Four times as many percent of non-involved students got intoxicated 3 or more times a week than did performing arts and other club students.

More non-involved students were found to drink during the school day than any other group. Forty-four percent of non-involved students said they drank during school as compared with athletes 43 percent, G.O. members 31 percent, performing arts 23 percent and other clubs 26 percent. There was also a tendency for more non-involved students to mix alcohol with drugs (46 percent) as compared to all the other groups (30 percent). There was a small but definite tendency for non-involved students to both drink and smoke pot if both were available at a party, more than any other group. Twice as many percent of non-involved students, performers and other club people

said they would just smoke pot as compared to athletes and G.O. members. Non-involved students were seen to be inclined to use the most alcohol and the most pot and mix the most. Athletes and G.O. members were inclined to use chiefly alcohol, and pot only if mixed with alcohol, whereas performing arts and other club students were inclined to drink less, smoke pot by itself more, and mix pot and alcohol less.

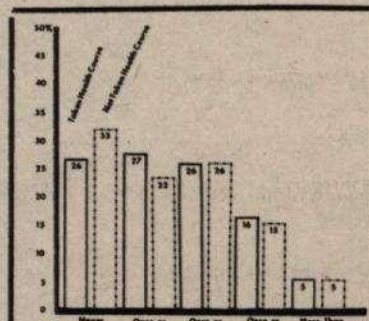
Non-involved students had a greater tendency to injure themselves or others while under the influence of alcohol (23%), followed by athletes (16%), G.O. members (14%), other club students (11%) and performing arts students (10%). Non-involved students and athletes had a greater tendency to damage property while under the influence of alcohol (25% and 23% respectively), followed by performing arts students (19%), G.O. members (16%) and other club members (13%). Twice as many percent of non-involved students drank alone as did any other group (10% to 5%).

Alcohol And Pot At Parties

Students were asked to report whether they would be likely to drink only, smoke pot only, drink and smoke, or do neither if alcohol and pot were both available at a party.

51% of the students stated that they would drink only; 22% said they would drink and smoke; 20% said they would do neither; and 7% said they would only smoke.

62% of those who said they would drink and smoke said they drank more than twice a week; 6% drank 1-2 times a year. Of those who would both drink and smoke, 58% said they had 7 or more drinks per sitting; 1% said they drank one drink per sitting. 66% of those who would drink and smoke become intoxicated more than twice a week; 12% become intoxicated 1-2 times a year.



The above graph shows the relationship between the frequency of drinking of students who took Health as compared with the students who have not taken Health. The similarity in the percentages of those who have and those who have not taken Health shows a Schreiber Health education to not be a deterrent to drinking.

No Relation Between Alcohol Use And Religious School

Students were asked how many years of religious school they had attended. There is no relation between years of religious school and alcohol use. Students were also asked how they felt about going to religious services. In relation to alcohol use, students

who chose to go to religious services drank lightly (only 2%) and 35% of those who chose to go to services were non users. Of those who did not choose to go to services 24% did not drink. 6-10% of those who did not choose to go drank more than twice a week.

Boys Use More

(Continued from page 1)

month. Again among heavy drinkers nearly twice as many percent of boys got intoxicated 1 at least once a week than girls (19 percent to 11 percent) and four times as many percent more boys got intoxicated at least 3 times a week. Another indicator of boys' heavier drinking habits is the fact that 41 percent of all boys have taken a drink during the school day as compared to 28 percent of all girls.

Students With Permissive Parents Drink More

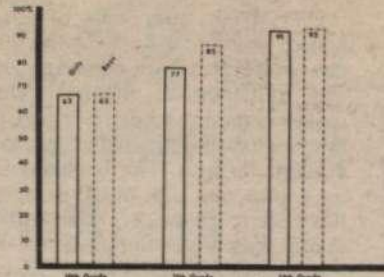
The participants were asked whether or not their parents allowed them to go to parties where alcohol was being served. 77 percent said that they were allowed to go, whereas 23 percent said they were not.

Several associations can be made. It is seen that children who are allowed to go to alcoholic parties drink more often than those who are not allowed to go. 79 percent who are not allowed to go drink once or twice a month as opposed to only 56 percent.

When they drink, of those who are allowed to go to the parties 75 percent have two or more drinks, and only 52 percent of those who

are not allowed to go have two or more drinks. Children allowed to go drink more often, more alcohol, and they get intoxicated more often. 22 percent get drunk once a week or more whereas only 6 percent of those who are not allowed to go get intoxicated once a week or more.

31 percent of those who are not allowed to go to a party with alcohol never drink, as opposed to only 13 percent of those who are allowed. 47 percent of those not allowed said their parents did not know how much they drink as opposed to 51 percent of those who are allowed to go. 22 percent of those who said they were not



Shown above is a graph illustrating what percent of each grade would be permitted to attend a party where alcohol will be served.

allowed to go said their parents knew how much they drink, opposed to 36 percent of those who were allowed.

Parental Consent At Meals Linked To Student Use

When asked (Question # 16) whether or not they drank any alcoholic beverages with their parents at dinner, students responded with a yes or no answer. Several interesting associations were made.

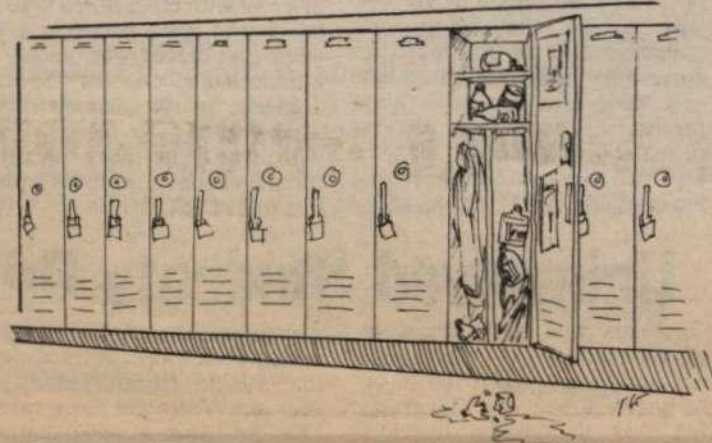
It was found that students, who drank with their parents at dinner, drank alcohol more frequently than the students, whose parents did not drink with them at dinner. Of the students who drank with their parents at dinner, 10% drank alcohol once or twice a year, 36% drank once or twice a week, and 18% drank more than twice a week. In comparison, with the students who did not drink with their parents, 17% answered that they never drink 22% stated that they drank once or twice a year, 34% drank once or twice a month, 22% drank once or twice a week, 5% drank more than twice a week.

A greater percentage of the parents, who drank with their child at the dinner table, than the percentage of the parents, who did not drink with their child at the dinner table, allowed their child to go to a party where alcoholic beverages were available. Of the students, who drank with their parents at dinner, 83% of them were allowed to go to a party where alcohol was served, and only 17% of them were not al-

lowed to go. While with students, whose parents did not drink with them at dinner, 73% of the students were allowed to attend a party with alcohol and 27% of the students were not permitted.

It was also shown that fewer parents, who did not drink with their child, knew how much their kids drank than did the parents, who did drink with their child at dinner. With the students who did

drink with their parents at dinner, 48% answered that their parent knew how much they drank, and 52% of their parents did not know how much they drank. Of the students that did drink, who did not drink with their parents, only 30% of their parents were aware of how much they drank and 70% of their parents did not know how much they drank.



(Continued from page 1)

Smaller increased were shown when damaging property and injuring oneself was compared to frequency of drinking and frequency of intoxication. Of those who reported drinking 1-2

times a year 4 Percent and 5 Percent reported injuring themselves or damaging property, respectively. As frequency of drinking increased to more than twice a week, injuring oneself and damaging property increased to 44 Percent and 60

Percent of the pool, respectively. Of those whos reported becoming intoxicated 1-2 times per year 12 Percent and 10 Percent reported injuring themselves and damaging property respectively. As frequency of intoxication increased to more

than twice a week, the respondents who admitted to having injured themselves damaging property increased to 50 Percent and 63 Percent respectively. It is this group, the groups which becomes intoxicated more than twice a week which registers the highest percentage of personal injury and property damage.

The Schreiber Times Survey

(The numbers written beside each response indicate the raw score for that response.)

(Continued from page 2)

21. How often, if ever, have you become intoxicated?
 - a. never (334)
 - b. once or twice a year (264)
 - c. once or twice a month (290)
 - d. once or twice a week (167)
 - e. more than twice a week (56)
22. How often, if ever, does your mother drink wine, beer, or any other alcohol?
 - a. never (161)
 - b. once or twice a year (216)
 - c. once or twice a month (285)
 - d. once or twice a week (248)
 - e. more than twice a week (201)
23. If your mother drinks, how many drinks does she have?
 - a. she never drinks (179)
 - b. one drink (572)
 - c. two to three drinks (302)
 - d. four to six drinks (37)
 - e. seven or more drinks (10)
24. How often, if ever, has your mother become intoxicated?
 - a. never (658)
 - b. once or twice a year (316)
 - c. once or twice a month (72)
 - d. once or twice a week (22)
 - e. more than twice a week (20)
25. How often, if ever, does your father drink wine, beer, or any other alcohol?
 - a. never (139)
 - b. once or twice a year (135)
 - c. once or twice a month (184)
 - d. once or twice a week (260)
 - e. more than twice a week (370)
26. If your father drinks, how many drinks does he have?
 - a. he never drinks (145)
 - b. one drink (344)
 - c. two to three drinks (457)
 - d. four to six drinks (90)
 - e. seven or more drinks (45)
27. How often, if ever, has your father become intoxicated?
 - a. never (542)
 - b. once or twice a year (330)
 - c. once or twice a month (115)
 - d. once or twice a week (45)
 - e. more than twice a week (32)
28. If you drink, do your parents know how much you drink?
 - a. I don't drink (192)
 - b. Yes, my parents know how much I drink (366)
 - c. No, my parents don't know how much I drink (554)
29. If you drink, in what setting (s) are you likely to drink? (You may mark more than one answer)
 - a. at a family gathering (485)
 - b. at a school function (for example: dances, movies, etc.) (202)
 - c. with a small group of friends (681)
 - d. at an open-house or keg party (673)
 - e. by yourself (64)
30. Have you ever had a drink of wine, beer, or any other alcohol during the school day?
 - a. yes (380)
 - b. no (725)
31. If you have ever been in a car while the driver was under the influence of alcohol, was the driver... (You may mark more than one answer)
 - a. I've never been in a car while the driver was under the influence of alcohol (476)
 - b. a friend (518)
 - c. a brother or sister (128)
 - d. a parent (165)
 - e. yourself (97)
32. Have you ever, accidentally or not, injured yourself or others while under the influence of alcohol?
 - a. yes (183)
 - b. no (920)
33. Have you ever, accidentally or not, broken anything or damaged property while under the influence of alcohol?
 - a. yes (235)
 - b. no (1861)
34. Have you ever mixed alcohol with any other drug? (For example: pain reliever, prescription drugs, cough syrup, pot, etc.)
 - a. yes (379)
 - b. no (718)
35. If alcohol and pot were both available at a party, would you be more likely to...
 - a. drink (570)
 - b. smoke (80)
 - c. drink and smoke (251)
 - e. neither drink nor smoke (8)
36. Which of the following are accurate statements about the effects of alcohol? (You may mark more than one answer)
 - a. an overdose of alcohol can cause death
 - b. alcohol is a stimulant (643)
 - c. alcohol kills brain cells (332)
 - d. alcohol enhances sexual performance (558)
 - e. alcohol raises the body's temperature (183)
37. Do you see your family life as...
 - a. helpful (670)
 - b. somewhat helpful (225)
 - c. indifferent (111)
 - d. not helpful (45)
 - e. hostile (31)

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Small Groups And Keg Parties Popular Drinking Locomes

Students were asked to report drink at "family gatherings"; in which setting(s) they would be 18% at "school functions"; 6%; likely to drink (Question 29). "alone." The percentages do not "Small groups" and "keg add to 100% because students parties" were found to be the could give more than one answer. most popular settings, followed 67% of those who drink at by "family gatherings", "school "school functions" drink at least once a week; 64% have at least 4 drinks per sitting; 45% become intoxicated at least once a week. A significant assoiicant drinkers. And a significant association between grade and drinking at keg parties was found for the boys.. 46% of sophomore boys drink at keg parties, as opposed to 64% of junior boys and 75% of senior boys.

61% of the total pool who drink did so in "small groups", while 60% drink at "keg parties." 43%